

W. B. WILSON QUILTS HIS LATEST JOB AT HARDING'S REQUEST

Senator Obadiah Gardner of Maine Gets Even for His Removal by Woodrow Wilson.

(Special to The Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, March 19.—Former Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, who was appointed to the International Joint Commission just before the expiration of the Democratic Administration, has tendered his resignation to President Harding at the latter's request. This move, it is understood, was in the interest of former Senator Obadiah Gardner of Maine, who was removed presumably to make a place for Joseph P. Tumulty. There was some surprise when Gardner announced that he had declined the place and W. B. Wilson was named.

The former Labor Secretary was invited to the White House Thursday for lunch, and at this time President Harding communicated to him his desire that he tender his resignation. The resignation was not actually sent in until Friday afternoon. Mr. Wilson confirmed the report that he had taken this step.

"I resigned from the International Joint Commission Friday," he said, "and was recently appointed," to which President Harding indicated to me yesterday that he desired this, and of course I complied."

One report is that President Harding may take care of W. B. Wilson by a Shipping Board appointment. The law requires that several Democrats be named to this board, and there are at present three vacancies.

LOWMAN BILL DOOMS RURAL SPEED TRAPS

Assembly Expected to Pass Measure Monday Night—Provides for Plain Signs.

ALBANY, March 19.—Snipers who seek to swell the revenues of county justices' offices by catching well-meaning motorists perfectly willing to obey local laws if they know what the laws are, will be abolished when Senator Lowman's bill becomes law. It is expected it will pass the Assembly Monday night.

Local authorities, in the interest of motorists and justices who take their pay in fees, have cunningly concealed the signboards which state the rates of speed allowed within the corporate limits of villages so that motorists cannot see them and have considered into speed traps, to their humiliation, loss of time and financial injury.

The Lowman bill prescribes the placing of the signs on both sides of the road not more than fifteen feet from the side of the road, in plain view, and not less than six feet from the ground or more than eight.

DIET TOLD STEVENS IS HOSTILE TO JAPAN

Viscount Uchida Declares Again Nation Will Stand on Yip Mandate.

TOKYO, March 19.—(Associated Press.)—Japan will stand firmly on her mandate over the island of Yap, in the South Pacific, Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, declared at a meeting of the Budget Committee of the Diet yesterday.

This statement was made in reply to a question whether the attitude of Great Britain and the Council of the League of Nations and that of the United States regarding Yap did not affect Japan's interests, and also whether Japan intended to insist on her rights under the Yap mandate.

Representative Kubo said that anti-Japanese agitation in the United States was spreading to other States besides California. He also charged John P. Stevens, Chicago head of the American-British-Belgian Mission in Manila, with carrying on an anti-Japanese movement.

Viscount Uchida replied that he knew nothing of the allegations against Mr. Stevens, but said the government was adopting every possible means to prevent the passage of laws similar to those adopted in California.

POLICE LEAVE OLD STATION.

Leaving Market, Leaving From 1899, Abandoned.

An order for the transfer of four police companies was issued today, effective at 12:45, to-morrow. Edward J. Duggan, who was from the Union Market station to Bergen Street, Brooklyn; Thomas Myers from Bergen Street to New Rochelle; Percy M. Dulko, now under indictment from Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, to Headquarters, Manhattan; and John J. Robinson from Park Avenue to Atlantic Avenue.

The old Union Market station, whose construction began in 1899, and the present station from 1899, is to be abandoned. The territory and the personnel will be divided between the Clinton Street and the 5th Street stations.

St. Louis, March 19.—Chief of Police Martin O'Brien issued an order today prohibiting street sales of the Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's paper. Charles H. Davis, City Councilman, ruled the sale violation punishable under the law and the disturbance of the peace ordinance.

Samuel Carr Back From Switzer-land.

Samuel Carr, United States Minister to Switzerland, arrived here today on the steamer Aquitania, accompanied by Mrs. Carr.

HARDING STRIVES TO MAKE GOOD HIS PLEDGE TO FARMER

Plans for Their Immediate Relief by the Use of His War Powers.

EMBARGO ON IMPORTS.

To Be Used as a Stop-Gap Until Congress Considers Tax Bill.

By David Lawrence.
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, March 19 (Copy-right, 1921).—President Harding and his Cabinet have determined after a long discussion of the agricultural situation throughout the country to study specifically these methods of relief:

First—The use of war powers of the Executive to embargo importations of wool, meats, cottons and other products which are coming into the United States in such quantities at present as to keep prices from rising to the pre-war normal, below which they have gone in recent months.

Second—The more extensive use of the War Finance Corporation to finance farming industries. Conferences are planned between Secretaries Hoover and Wallace of the Commerce and the Agriculture Departments and Eugene Meyer of the War Finance Corporation at which a policy of finance will be formulated and laid before President Harding for approval.

Third—Enactment of emergency tariff legislation later to replace the embargo, because the President is reluctant to use war powers any longer than necessary, and a tariff wall is considered much more scientific than an embargo in controlling the influx of foreign commodities.

STOP-GAP UNTIL TAX BILL IS CONSIDERED.

From present indications, the embargo will be used as a stop-gap until the Tax Bill has been considered by Congress and that body is ready to tackle tariff legislation. Convincing arguments have been made to Mr. Harding which for the moment make it look as if he would favor the enactment of the Fordney Emergency Tariff Law in exactly the same form as it was passed by Congress last session only to receive President Wilson's veto. Those who favor such a course say that a general tariff bill might be indefinitely postponed until after tax laws are made and further data are available as to the cost of production around the world. It is recognized that this is a period of readjustment and that a tariff law passed now may have to be revised within a year, owing to economic factors over which this country has no control.

The significant thing that stands out in the events of the last two days is that agriculture has forced its way to the front and that the Harding Administration, which pledged itself to help the farmer, is trying to make good that pledge. Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture and for years editor of an agricultural journal of wide influence among the farmers, is in favor of an emergency tariff law such as was proposed at the last session of Congress, and is urged a great many other things of vital need to the farmers. He was an influential adviser in the last campaign, and it looks as if he will be the guiding hand in the Harding agricultural policy.

QUESTION OF FREIGHT RATES

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

Wrapped up in the whole situation is the question of freight rates. The Harding Administration cannot put an embargo on foreign goods and expect that alone to relieve the farmer for markets abroad must be found. To ship from interior points to the seaboard at the present scale of freight rates is almost prohibitive. While the products themselves have come back to the farmer, the cost of getting them to the market remains the same. The State of Iowa, for example, must as well be 300 miles further west so far as freight rates to-day are concerned.

To lower the freight rates, the railroads may must bring about wage reductions. They are trying to bring that about now. The Harding Administration will resort to emergency measures like the embargo or temporary tariff bills, but the drive against high freight rates is coming. The purchasing power of the farmer has diminished. The Eastern manufacturers fear retaliation if America begins the embargo process and interferes with the only opportunity foreign peoples have of marketing their goods. The certainty of a great struggle between the interests of the West and South as opposed to the East is no longer denied in official quarters. For the moment the farmer has the upper hand, and measures for his relief are in the making.

Willy New Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Arthur J. W. Willy, who for the past fifteen months has been Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Taxation and Rent Profiteering, has accepted the office of Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Contract Division of the Law Department.

Otto M. Shulhof has been appointed the successor Mr. Willy as Chairman of the Mayor's Committee. He is the senior member of a many-faceted firm with its offices at No. 125 Madison Avenue.

COAL COST TO CITY GREATER THAN TO SMALL CONSUMER

Bids Opened for 400,000 Tons Show Higher Figures Than Quoted for Citizens.

NEW PURCHASE PLAN.

Effort to Save City Expenditure Does Not Give Much Promise of Success.

Bids received for 400,000 tons of coal to be used by the City Departments under the Mayor's jurisdiction from April 1 of this year to March 31, 1922, establish that despite the findings of the Calder Committee that coal profiteering is so scandalous as to call for Government control of mining and distribution there is to be no reduction in the price of coal during the next twelve months. The bids were opened last Wednesday.

Although the city departments specified above will consume 400,000 tons of coal, a comparison of the low bids with the prices quoted yesterday for coal by the ton delivered in Manhattan shows that the coal miners and dealers expect the city to pay as much as the householders who buy their coal a ton at a time. The coal dealers advance the excuse that retail prices quoted now are for summer delivery, whereas the prices made to the city cover delivery on demand in quantities needed by the various departments.

Here are a few comparisons of prices made for the great quantities of coal required by the city and prices quoted yesterday to consumers of coal in small lots.

Police Department—Manhattan—William Farrell & Son bid \$18.65 a ton, \$3.65 tons of egg coal and the Inter-City Fuel Company bid \$14.50 a ton. The retail price quoted yesterday by William Farrell & Son was \$12.40 a ton.

City Ferry, St. George, Staten Island—Farrell & Son offered to supply in large lots of 500 tons per lot \$5,640 tons of buckwheat No. 1 coal at \$7.95 a ton. The Farrell concern quoted yesterday to the small consumer a price of \$9.10 on No. 1 buckwheat.

Armories, Manhattan—The Inter-City Fuel Company offered to supply 2,480 tons of No. 1 buckwheat at \$8.50 a ton and Farrell & Son asked \$9.29 a ton—these bids including trucking charges. The small consumer can buy this coal, delivered by truck to-day for \$9.10 a ton.

The bids opened on Wednesday and now under classification by the Board of Purchase were received in response to a new form of contract offered by the city. Heretofore each department has contracted for its own coal.

The new plan is to group departments so as to enable large quantities to be supplied at great quantities of coal. Thus profit by dealers is cut, and the city is able to analyze and compare prices made with last year's prices, but from investigation made thus far the project is not encouraging.

Commissioner Grover Whalen, Chairman of the Board of Purchase, was hopeful that he would receive, in response to his call for coal for New York City, bids offering trucking charges at the mine. He anticipated that mine owners would be eager to take advantage of the opportunity to get rid of huge quantities of coal under the provisions made by the city, namely: the city to take over the coal at the mine and pay the freight, the lighterage from the Jersey shore and the cost of distribution in New York.

Only one formal bid was received for coal, c. o. b. at the mine. It was from a mine operator who offered to deliver coal to the Board of Purchase of the city for the ensuing year.

This lone bid came in response to over 100 separate proposals made to individual operators and dealers in the coal trade. The Board of Purchase also sent out proposals for lighterage and barge concerns asking for bids on transferring the coal to the city wharves and the Board of Purchase also sent out proposals for lighterage and barge concerns asking for bids on transferring the coal to the city wharves and the Board of Purchase also sent out proposals for lighterage and barge concerns asking for bids on transferring the coal to the city wharves.

Not a single bid was received for lighterage—transferring the coal by barge from the Jersey shore to the Manhattan shore. One bid was received for hauling the coal in Manhattan, amounting as no lighterage was received the bid of the mine operator cannot be considered, as the city would be without means of getting the coal away from the Jersey terminals.

Judging from the result of the city's first attempt to obtain low prices by giving miners and dealers a chance to bid on great quantities, the coal interests are not greatly frightened by the threats of Senator Calder.

Former Home of Patti in Wales Is Sold.

LONDON, March 19.—Craig-y-Nos Castle, in Wales, the home of the late Mrs. Adelina Patti, has been sold to the Welsh National Memorial Association, but the residue of the estate, comprising farms, sheep runs, mountain pastures, limestone quarries, ground rents and cottages will be sold later.

Greek Clergyman in Auto Crash.

Archbishop Melitios and Archbishop Polli of the Greek Catholic Orthodox Church of Athens, who are visiting Archbishop Alexander at No. 145 East 72d Street, were in an automobile accident in Park Avenue between 58th and 63d Streets to-day when a taxi cab, in which they were driving ran into a private machine ahead of it in a traffic jam. Both refused medical assistance.

Mrs. Leeds as She Looked When Exhibiting at a Dog Show in N. Y.



MRS. FLORENCE LEEDS
KAGEL, AND HARBERT

FLORENCE LEEDS TOOK DIARY FROM HER SCHOOLGIRL CHUM

(Continued From First Page.)

day that no Supreme Court Justice had or would sign an order of stay of proceedings in connection with Mrs. James A. Stillman's motion for an increased alimony allowance pending the disposition of the divorce action, which both she and her husband have brought.

In the first week in March Justice Morschauer signed an order returnable on March 8 to show cause why Mrs. Stillman should not put in an amended complaint, comprising an appeal for an increase of the amount of alimony awarded her from \$5,000 to \$10,000 monthly. In this original order there was a restraining clause which halted all proceedings, even including the hearing before Referee Gleason until the question of the alimony and counsel fees should be settled.

After the setting of many dates for the hearing, on which no appearances were made or adjournments were asked, the hearing was finally set for March 23 at White Plains. But, owing to the restraining clause in the original order, it was pointed out, no Justice would hear the case until the clause had been vacated by Justice Morschauer.

In the event of an appearance in White Plains on the date specified, should an additional adjournment be asked, it was said to-day that such action would portend that negotiations for a settlement of the case were afoot or that there was disinclination to fight out the case before the referee. A petition for the withdrawal of the restraining order would mean one of two things—either a battle over the lesser or a settlement of the case out of court. It was said in Fough-keepsie to-day that the probabilities were that the case would be settled out of court.

As to the status of John H. Mack, the appointed guardian of Guy Stillman, the boy whose legitimacy is denied by James A. Stillman, the latter claiming that he is the son of Ferdinand Beauvais, the French Canadian, it was said that in the event the child is proved to be illegitimate, Mr. Mack receives nothing. If the contrary is proved, he receives a fee to be fixed by the court.

Several days ago Mrs. Stillman's attorneys, in an effort to show that the allowance now being paid to Mrs. Stillman, said to be about \$5,000 a month, was not only insufficient but entirely incompatible with the income of her husband, decided to compel him to testify under the provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, which enables any party to an action to examine another party before trial with a view to framing the issues.

EXAMINATION WOULD BARE DETAILS OF HIS LIFE.

Mr. Stillman could be examined about his income and also about many other things involved in his mode of life of recent years under such an order. He could be required to testify, unless he felt back upon his statutory right to refuse to incriminate himself, concerning all of his relations, monetary and otherwise, with Mrs. Florence Leeds or any other person. The sole object of the examination would be to enable Mrs. Stillman's attorneys to frame their answer to his complaint and to dis-

close not only his sources of income but his methods of life. The fact that Lawyer John F. Brennan, accompanied by Mr. Collins of the firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys for Mrs. Stillman, appeared yesterday morning before Justice Morschauer and had the motion for alimony set for next Wednesday, renders improbable any likelihood that there is to be an indefinite stay of proceedings. At the same time it leads to the conclusion that the fact that frequently furnished valuable information to Mrs. Stillman's attorneys, renders improbable any likelihood that there is to be an indefinite stay of proceedings. At the same time it leads to the conclusion that the fact that frequently furnished valuable information to Mrs. Stillman's attorneys, renders improbable any likelihood that there is to be an indefinite stay of proceedings.

SOCIETY FRIENDS OFFER TO TESTIFY FOR HER.

Many of her society friends have indicated their willingness to go on the stand for her if necessary, and, while it is said her attorneys do not believe it will be necessary, there is a possibility some of them will. The mysterious letters that she and her attorneys are receiving reveal very interesting things, some of them new and valuable leads, and as her friends are receiving revealing information, her friends describe her as a "dead game sport," afraid of nobody and nothing, and resolved to star her name.

A license for her automobile was issued by Justice M. O'Brien on West 5th Street, home address No. 2136 Gleason Avenue, Bronx. (Gaffney, a young man, denied he knew Mrs. Leeds, or that he knew her address, and that he had signed a great many papers, might have signed the application without remembering it. Gaffney said he did not know Mr. Stillman and had no recollection that Mrs. Leeds had had an account with the trust company.)

The friendship of "Flo" Leeds and James A. Stillman formed about the only social topic on Broadway to-day and in many other less gay circles. Every body who was anybody seemed to be talking about "Flo" and her green car, her pet dog with the green sweater and her "gentleman friend," Mr. Leeds, who had "nothing but money."

One of the humorous twists to the story arose out of the discovery of a photograph printed in all serious papers by several New York Sunday papers in 1917 showing "Mrs. F. H. Leeds" with two other girls as "society women" at the Belmont Park Dog Show that year.

May Allen, one of the "Century Girl" cast, recalled Flo Leeds as one of the "chickens" and also one of the "card girls" in that show in 1914. Newspaper reports of the programme reveal a Miss Leeds as being in those parts, but, curiously enough, the elaborately prepared advance programme did not contain her name. She was, in the words of the truck and the stage, "an added star."

Miss Allen said "Flo" was a close friend of Olive Thomas, the screen star, who died recently. When Mrs. Leeds returned to New York, soon before the birth of her boy, who was christened Jay Ward Leeds, in September, 1918, she was in very low physical condition. It was said that Mrs. Leeds was extremely ill after the operation and the birth of the child.

CRUISING RADIUS OF BIG DIRIGIBLE TO BE 6,000 MILES

Aircraft Building at League Island the Largest and Fastest of Her Kind.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Commander H. C. Richardson, Chief Engineer of the naval aircraft factory at the League Island Navy Yard, said in an address last night that the new dirigible, under construction, there will be the largest and fastest ever designed.

The airship, Commander Richardson said, will be 300 feet long and eighty-five feet wide, and will have a possible cruising radius of 6,000 miles, enabling it to cross the Atlantic Ocean and return without refueling. The dirigible, he added, will be the superior in every way of the British R-34, which made the first transatlantic flight in a lighter-than-air machine.

Commander Richardson had charge of the designing and construction of virtually all the large flying boats which have been built in the United States in the last five years. He designed and constructed the NC-3 and the NC-4, the first airplanes to cross the Atlantic. He was a member of the daring party that accomplished the feat.

"The dirigible," said Commander Richardson, "is undoubtedly the aircraft of the future. I am not ready to say that it will supersede the warship of to-day, but it will be the most powerful adjunct to the floating fleet."

Commander Richardson predicted that the long airplanes would be built of steel, and that a way soon would be found to make their landing on battleships an easy procedure.

Regarding the great dirigible now being constructed, the speaker explained that its cruising radius would be 1,800 miles when fully equipped with guns, ammunition and the like, but that the radius could be extended to at least 6,000 miles when the airship would be "travelling light."

STRIKE MONDAY IF PACKERS HOLD OUT

Unions Issue Ultimatum Depending Upon Washington Conference—Men Favor Walkout.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Packer employees will place their demands before the mediation conference in Washington on Monday, and if they are not met a strike will be called. This was announced by union leaders here to-day when count of the strike vote showed a majority of nearly 44,000 favoring a walkout.

The union will demand restoration of the basic eight-hour day and arbitration of wage demands. Packers declared they could not arbitrate the question of the basic eight-hour day or the 12-1-2 per cent. cut in wages recently put into effect. "They were economic necessities," the packers contend, "and not subjects of arbitration."

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You're Too Easy, Says Boy Judge To Real Jurist

Boy, 12, Elected Head of Novel Court in Chicago School, Defines Justice.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Schoolboys in the Dore School in the 19th Ward, scene of frequent shootings ascribed to a political feud, have formed a court to curb truancy and lawlessness among themselves. They received their first lesson in court conduct yesterday from Municipal Judge Charles A. Williams.

Frank Laino, aged twelve, elected Judge of the Boys' Court, watched Judge Williams hold two boys charged with stealing, for further examination.

"It wouldn't let them off that easy," said Frank.

"What punishment will you mete out?" asked Judge Williams.

"Well, first I'll give them a chance and appoint a lawyer to defend them," said Frank.

Prosecuting Attorney Willie Palermo, fourteen, Bailiff Joe De Marco, twelve, and Clerk Joe Muscato are Frank's assistants.

"If they want a jury trial," Frank said, "they'll get it. But if they're guilty they've got to make good. If they've stolen they'll have to pay back the money they took. The kids that 'bum' from school I'll put on probation and see they make up the time."

Miss Nora Doran, Principal of the school, originated the plan for the court.

"I believe children can govern themselves better than men can," she said. "The responsibility placed in them is the greatest assurance the plan will succeed."

CARSON SEES PERIL TO GREAT BRITAIN IN AMERICAN NAVY

Calls on Government Sternly to Watch Development of Warship Building Here.

LONDON, March 19.—The big navy members of Parliament, led by Sir Edward Carson, have warned the Government in debate that in their opinion the empire is endangered by the shipbuilding programme of the United States. Sir Edward in a speech called the attention of the British people to the fact that in his belief "there is another naval power which may interrupt the great highways of the empire" and that he desired them to "see what they can do to prevent the greatest catastrophe that has ever happened in this century."

Turning to the American programme, he declared that it had been said of Germany, as it is now said of the United States, that she was not building against England.

He called upon the Government to "sternly watch the situation so next year they may bring forward a larger programme if necessary, when shipbuilding will have returned to normal conditions."

Col. Archer Shee dwelt bitterly on the anti-British propaganda in the United States, describing it from his own observations when he recently was in America.

Here Viscountess Astor interjected: "It is the Irish Roman Catholics," and Shee, taking his cue from her, continued: "Yes, it is the Irish Roman Catholics—the Roman Catholics of Irish descent—and I regret the church to which I belong is one of the principal offenders in the United States. Led by Archbishop Hayes and the New York malignant Anglophobes, the church has done a great deal of harm."

"It is almost impossible for a British citizen now to walk about New York in certain parts without being insulted. The flag of every country in the world can be flown in the United States, perhaps with the exception of the German flag and one other, the Union Jack."

NEW PERMITS FOR ALCOHOL.

Orders From Washington Affect Wholesalers.

Federal Prohibition Director O'Connor announced to-day that, on orders from Washington, he would issue a new form of permit to wholesalers dealing in or using tax-paid industrial alcohol and to other wholesalers who desire to deal in industrial alcohol exclusively. The permits will be good for ninety days, he said, and a \$50,000 bond will be required. Permit holders cannot withdraw alcohol to exceed the maximum quantities covered by their permits.

Five hundred more cases of whiskey, seized when Daniel J. Chislin was arrested last Tuesday, were returned to-day to Allen Block of Tillary Street, Brooklyn, by order of Federal Judge Garin, who issued an order restraining enforcement officers from again seizing liquor.

REMARKS FROM SLIGHT COLD.

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